

The Chicago Eagle

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HENRY F. DONOVAN.

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By Henry F. Donovan.

**LARGEST
WEEKLY CIRCULATION
IN CHICAGO.**

The Chicago Eagle numbers among its subscribers the most influential, most prosperous and most respected men in Chicago. It reaches nearly every man of standing in the community and all men who are moulders of public opinion or directors of public affairs.

It is the guide, mentor and friend of every political leader of every shade of opinion.

It is read by Government, State, County and City officials.

It is read by a big percentage of the legal fraternity, including bench and bar.

It is the favorite of Chicago's leading business men.

It reaches all classes in their homes.

It is read by the Fire Department.

It is read by the Police Department.

It is in every public office and every public library.

It is not controlled by any cheap, cheeky or crooked advertising agency.

In the seventeen years of its existence it has managed to build up a large circulation and great business without the aid of professional advertising sharks.

That is why it is so independent, so popular and so strong.

The Chicago Eagle is one paper that has never depended upon advertising agents for a circulation. It has one of its own.

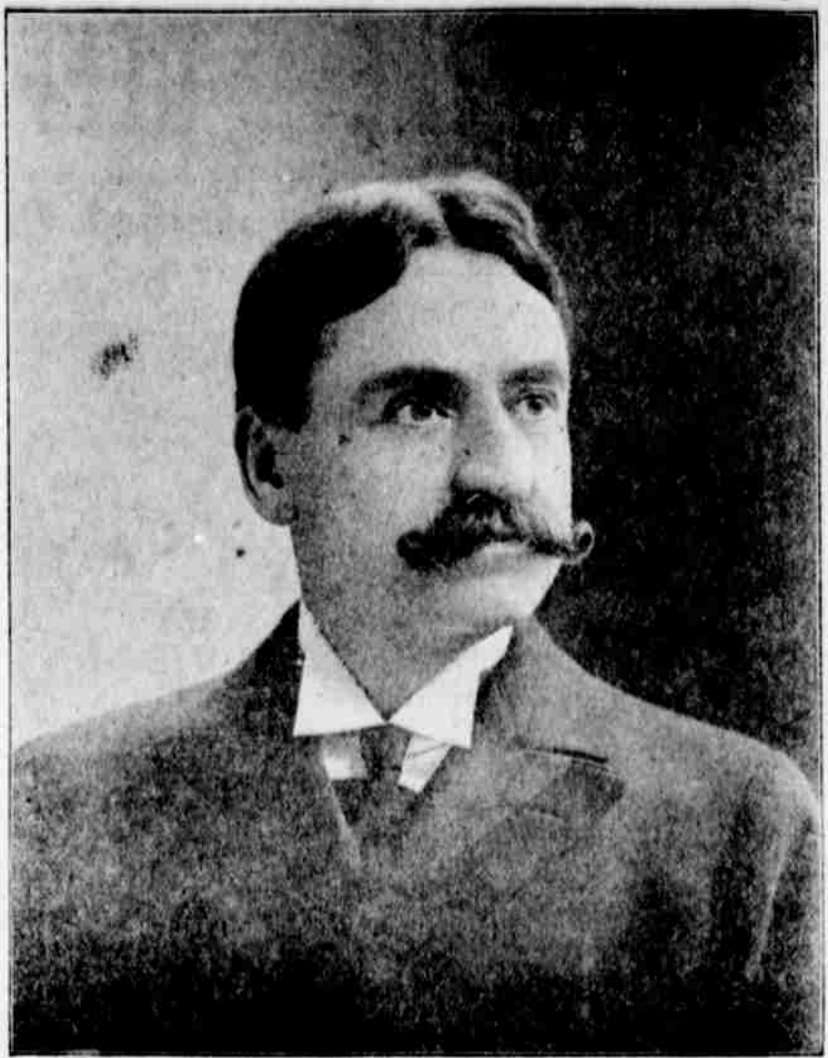
ADVANCEMENT OF THE TELEPHONE MATTER.

The employment of experts to rapidly ascertain the basis of the proposals of the Manufacturers' Telephone Company and of the Chicago Telephone Company, and to make an early report to the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, is a step in the right direction. The technical matters involving the cost of construction and operation and the expenses of running a telephone business cannot be ascertained by the entire committee in their brief hearings, and a comprehensive report from expert engineers will advance the consideration of the matter more rapidly than anything else.

The Manufacturers' Company has proposed methods of operation which have never been tried in any telephone exchange, and certainly these must be analyzed very thoroughly before recommendation could be made that they be tried in Chicago. The impression is gaining ground throughout the city that what we want is the best telephone service in the United States at the lowest possible rates at which that service can be given. What we do not want are experiments in the interest of promotion and stock speculators. The telephone question should be kept down to business principles and handled by people who have had experience, and the service of the city should not be ruined by allowing the question to get into politics.

A GREAT MAN.

Gen. Shafter's death has resulted to the public memory little but criticism. The man's real achievements have been all but forgotten in the resentment over what seemed a needless loss of life in the Spanish war. It is true that Shafter exhibited an unfortunate lack of experience and skill in the protective



BERNARD A. ECKHART,
President of the West Park Commissioners.

side of warfare; but it may be questioned whether any other American commanding officer of that day would have done better in coping, unprepared, with the real enemies, climate, bad food and fever, says Ridgway's weekly. And, in spite of all, in his surly, tactless, patient fashion he did what he was sent to do in Cuba. This habit of performing the allotted task was the keynote of Shafter's character in his many years of invariably successful and valuable Indian campaigns, during which the public never heard of him. It was his misfortune that his brilliant successes should have been accomplished in the obscure places of the earth; his errors committed in the blaze of the limelight. Whatever the public, fickle and often ungrateful, may think of him, his fellows in the service will remember him with honor as a brave, honest, sincere and generally efficient public servant.

GOVERNMENT LITERATURE.

The percentage of people in a large city who have any knowledge at first hand of government reports and bulletins is exceedingly small, but the government printing office turns the documents out in great number, and they contain much useful information. When the President spoke in his message of the help the Agricultural Department is to the farmers he might have referred to some of this literature, which covers a great range of subjects. Not only is agriculture properly discussed, but here is "Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home," which is significant both of a paternal interest in the farmer and of the changes for the better that are going on in farm life. First there is a disquisition on the water supply, with many sanitary suggestions, and hints as to mechanical devices for distributing the water through the house. Then there is a discussion of the location of the house and of cellar building, and an elaborate treatise on the question of plumbing, taking in laundry and sink arrangements, heating apparatus and hot water circulation, the bathroom, lavatory and closet, and giving careful instructions for the disposal of sewage. This is followed by directions for the disposal of ashes, garbage and miscellaneous refuse, and by a dissertation on heating systems, after which examples are given of homes where modern conveniences have been installed, and also hints on the possibility of introducing them into houses already built. Such a bulletin must have some influence in spreading the desire for home comforts, and though many farmers may still lag behind, the installation of the conveniences has really gone on rapidly. There are farm houses, genuine farm houses, built and equipped out of farm money, as well supplied with them as the best city residences. They would astonish those who after years of desertion remember only the discomforts of farm life, and what with such improvements and the trolley and the telephone the movement "back to the soil" may gather considerable impetus.

A FUTURE PERIL.

The increased responsibilities of government which will come when aerial locomotion has been perfected have been to an extent set forth by Captain Ferrier of the French army, who exhorts his country to diligence in provision against the perils of the future. Captain Ferrier shows most conclusively that with aerial flight an easy accomplishment the energies of the government must be redoubled to protect society against the smuggler, the anarchists, the criminal, whatever his peculiar sphere of action. He explains most lucidly that an aerial patrol will be necessary to guard the frontier against those who would evade the customs duties by skimming over the tops of fortifications and other impediments along the frontier, and that the police must be provided with flying machines duly equipped with weapons of offense in order to intercept and embarrass the smugglers aforesaid. Services of an aerial police will be needed also to regulate the speed limit of travelers as well as to prevent anarchistic gentlemen in airships from sailing leisurely over a town and dropping bombs regardless of consequences. Patrols will be employed likewise to check undesirable immigration and to perform other duties heretofore connected with their calling on the earth's surface. The

scene of operation will be shifted, but the duties will be practically the same. In view of these requirements it would almost appear that the benefits to be derived from mastery of the air are fairly offset by the inconveniences, for, unhappily, the criminal as well as the virtuous citizen profits by the advancement of science. And what would it avail a citizen of Chicago if, returning from the theater, he is held up 500 feet above the corner of North State and Erie streets, with the absolute certainty that the policeman is at the other end of his aerial boat or is refreshing himself elsewhere? And to patrolmen and mounted police must be added a flying constabulary, a provision which has not been noted in the new charter, but which is a foregone necessity, regardless of expense. In short, all forces of protection must be doubled, whether applied to a standing army, the customs officers, or the municipal police force. In view of Captain Ferrier's warning and the unmistakable justice of his conclusions, the responsibility of the future is not likely to reassure a timid human being. To Paul's famous list of perils of waters, robbers, heathen, city, wilderness, etc., etc., must now be added perils of the air and the accompanying horrors recounted. Even Paul did not apparently realize how comparatively fortunate he was.

EAGLETS.

B. A. Eckhart has done a great deal for Chicago. But his work in behalf of a new charter and in framing one for the city should never be forgotten.

The Kessler lease is all right. The property he has rented to the city for Municipal Court purposes is well worth the money charged for it. People who are kicking against it are chiefly notoriety seekers.

Congressman William Lorimer, who was brought home Sunday from Fort Wayne, Ind., suffering from grip, is said to be recovering at his residence at Douglas Park boulevard and Lawrence avenue. He is confined to his bed.

The predictions made by the weather man are a huge joke; so far as being verified by the facts is concerned.

John J. Hanberg is held in highest esteem by the people of Chicago for his record as a business man, a public official and a citizen.

The people of Illinois are proud of their able United States Senator, Albert J. Hopkins.

The splendid record that Walter E. Schmidt is making as County Assessor is in line with the record he made in the County Treasurer's office.

Tom N. Donnelly would make a good City Treasurer.

Albert G. Wheeler has made a record in the business world that any man might be proud of.

James S. Hopkins, the popular Master-in-Chancery, is an able lawyer and a model citizen.

Congressman Philip Knopf's brilliant record in the House of Representatives reflects credit upon the citizens of the Seventh district who elected him.

George Gillette is strongly talked of for Alderman of the Twenty-third Ward on the Democratic ticket. He is an able lawyer and would make a popular candidate.

William P. Black would be a worthy successor to the late Judge Gary on the Superior Court bench.

Benjamin F. Richardson has built up a splendid reputation for himself as a lawyer and a citizen.

What Chicago needs more than anything else is a City Council.

A bright and progressive magazine devoted to village life has just been published. It is called The Village,



JOHN J. HANBERG,
Popular Business Man and Republican Leader.

and is published in New York with editorial offices in Hyde Park, Mass. It is a live periodical, newsy and well written, and should be a success from the start.

The Civil Service Commission has announced to the Board of Local Improvements that it cannot promote clerks and raise their salaries without consulting the commission.

John A. Pelka is being urged by his many friends to come out for the Republican nomination for Alderman of the Eleventh Ward.

Andrew Mathisen, the popular Seventeenth Ward business man, would make a strong candidate for City Clerk on the Republican ticket.

A special grand jury to investigate the City Council would be the proper thing. Some startling results might follow.

The Metropolitan "L" is at last strengthening part of its structure. It should have been done long ago.

Patrick C. Haley, the popular lawyer, has been retained for another year as attorney for the Drainage Board.

John H. Jones and Albert C. Clark are in the running for the Republican nomination for City Treasurer.

William Prentiss is talked of as the likely candidate of the Independence League for Mayor.

Chicago never had a better Alderman in the City Council than Matthias J. Jacobs, of the Twenty-third Ward. He is an able man, honest and straightforward, and his record speaks for itself.

Albert H. Putney, the able lawyer, would make a popular candidate for Alderman on the Democratic ticket in the Twenty-first Ward.

Chicago has able and faithful representatives in Congress in Knopf, Boutwell, Lorimer, McAvay and Madden.

Joseph O'Donnell, the popular and able lawyer and West Park Commissioner, would make a worthy successor to the late Judge Gary on the Superior Court bench.

Ernest J. Magerstadt is liked and respected by everybody who knows him. He would prove an invincible candidate on the Republican ticket for City Treasurer.

"The inspectors at the Union Stockyards condemned and destroyed 284,543 pounds of food stuffs." Taken from the Bulletin of the Chicago Health Department, week ending December 15, 1906.

The Illinois Legislature must stop the Beef Trust!

The attorney for the biggest Chicago meat factory has written the Kentucky authorities that the concern will keep its poisoned sausages out of that state. How about the other states?

The daily papers never say anything about the Beef Trust if they can help it. The people note this fact and comment on it. And yet the dailies wonder why they are losing their influence.

The people demand an investigation of the Beef Trust by the Illinois Legislature.

The Milk Feed Press will get it in the neck when the Legislature investigates the Beef Trust. Some very unwholesome truths will come out in that inquiry.

The most dread diseases that afflict the human race are principally caused by the eating of bad meat. And the Beef Trust thrives.

According to the Health Department bulletin of the work of city inspectors

for the week ending November 10, 1906, at the Union Stockyards, a total of 275,003 pounds of meats were condemned and destroyed. Total condemnations for the week—332,000 pounds.

Commissioner Whalen has a chance to make a national reputation for himself by throwing all of his energy into the campaign against the Beef Trust. The people have no faith in government inspection, and even if they had, it does not protect Chicago or Illinoisans. Government inspection only covers meats intended for shipment to other States or to foreign countries. The people are watching this thing closely and will not be fooled all of the time.

Charles E. Newton, Chicago's oldest hatter, whose name is a household word and whose popularity is unbounded, is now at 607 Masonic Temple, where he is a member of Newton & Catlin, hatters and furriers.

One of the Chicago dailies interviewed members of the Beef Trust as to what Chicago needed most in the New Year. And every one of them with brazen effrontery said that Chicago's greatest need was a settlement of the traction question.

The Beef Trust laughs at pure food laws.

The day of reckoning for the Beef Trust is coming. The distributors of diseased meat won't have to wait very much longer.

The Beef Trust must be stopped!

Sterling, Ill., Dec. 20.—(Special).—Eating condemned meat almost caused the death of Mrs. Benjamin Elck to-day. She is in a critical state.

Tom N. Donnelly, the well known jeweler at 118 Dearborn street, is the man to go to for bargains in diamonds and all other kinds of jewelry. His prices are reasonable and all of his goods are of the very best quality.

The Beef Trust's unclean packing plants must be torn down.

The Beef Trust has got things down pretty fine when it can bring the children from a public school to look at the sights in its awful plants.

The Beef Trust laughs at the new Government meat law, but will it sneaker at an investigation by the Illinois Legislature?

The Beef Trust must go.

Stop the Beef Trust and make Chicago a healthy city.

The Beef Trust is doing more to bring on a revolution in this country than all other forces combined. The Trust Press, which does its bidding, is helping matters along.

The Illinois Legislature must investigate the Beef Trust.

The Beef Trust is sending money into Germany to stir up strife and force the government to permit the importation of its meats.

The Illinois Legislature must investigate the Beef Trust or the people will know the reason why.

The Legislature can get plenty of information about the Beef Trust from the pure food commissioners of adjacent States.

The Beef Trust is flooding the country with advertisements telling how much it likes the United States inspection. The Beef Trust always did love United States inspection, because it was owing to United States inspection and the absence of other inspection that it was able to work up a reputation that has startled the world with horrors.

The meat inspectors at the Union Stockyards condemned and destroyed



JOHN J. FLINN,
Popular President of the Press Club, Who Has Been Re-elected.

187,505 pounds of bad meat during the week ending December 23, 1906, according to the bulletin of the Chicago Health Department.

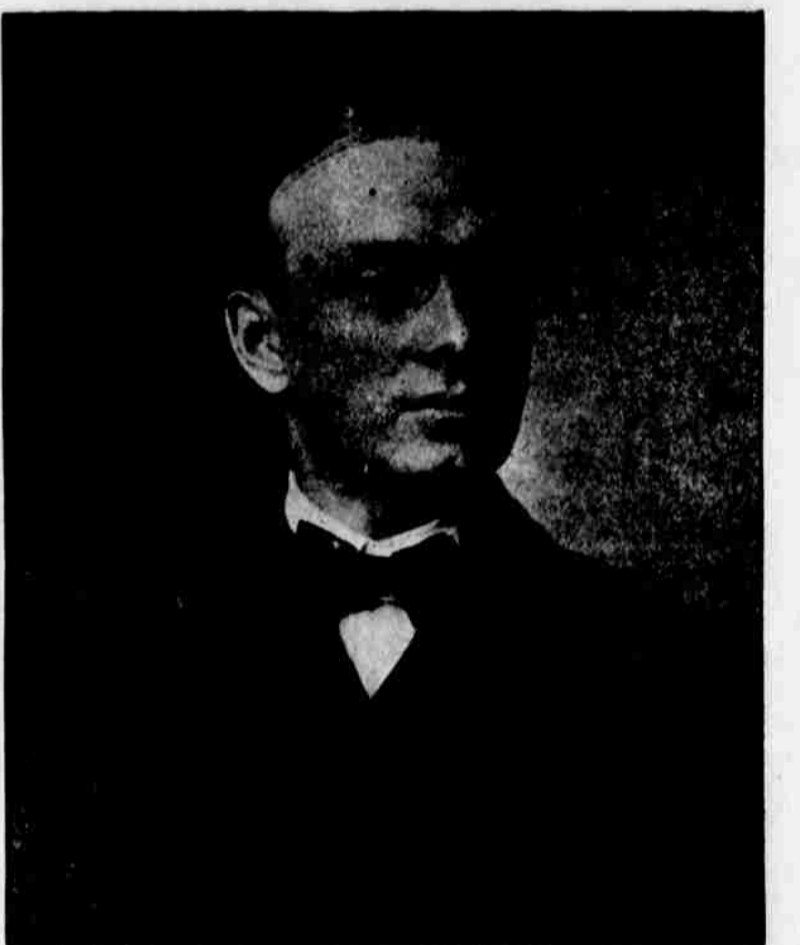
With the Beef Trust enlisting its trusted employees as government meat inspectors, the outlook for pure food is pretty gloomy.

The Health Department's bulletin, calling the attention of the people to

Beef Trust. Will the Illinois Legislature do its duty?

The following is taken from the Bulletin of the Chicago Health Department, week ending December 22, 1906: "The inspectors at the Union Stockyards condemned and destroyed 240,204 pounds of unfit meats."

The Beef Trust can go on now selling diseased meat to the people, but the



FLETCHER DOBYNS,
New Special Assistant to United States District Attorney Sims.

the dangers lurking in lumpy jaw beef and to the fact that it causes appendicitis, tuberculosis and cancer, was ignored by the daily press.

The people will demand that the Illinois legislature investigate the Beef Trust.

The government meat law does not protect the people of Chicago and Illinois and they are at the mercy of the

day is coming when this outrage will be stopped.

An investigation of the Beef Trust by the Illinois legislature is what the people demand.

Hogs that go to England and the United States are not examined for trichina. All hogs for Germany, France and Austria are. Some escape, though.



RALPH M. EASLEY,
Secretary National Civic Federation.